

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

A GOVERNMENT AT LAST.

THE REGENCY — IMPOSSIBLE TO ELECT A KING.

MADRID, June 2.—The project for a regency was debated at great length in the Cortes yesterday, and at last referred to an appropriate committee. During the discussion, Olazaga, in reply to a question, stated that the election of a king at the present time was impossible.

GEN. DE RODAS TO STOP AT PORTO RICO—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Gen. Caballero de Rodas will sail for Havana tomorrow on the steamer San Antonio. He will stop at Porto Rico on his way to Cuba. The want of harmony in the present Ministry is becoming more and more apparent, and a change is expected.

THE MONARCHY VOTED — NO MONARCH YET FOUND — A SCANDAL IN THE MINISTERIAL CAMP—RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS—STATE OF THE TREASURY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MADRID, May 22.—At a quarter to 1 yesterday (Friday) morning, after four days' discussion, the articles relating to the future form of government for Spain were voted, as presented by the Commission. Clause 32 declares all powers to emanate from the nation, and was adopted by taking the Yeas and Nays in the usual way. Clause 33, to the effect that the "form of government of the Spanish nation is the monarchy," was voted nominatively. Two hundred and fourteen deputies recorded their names in favor of, and 71 against the clause. The majority was swelled to 220 in the course of the day, by the addition of six who were absent when the vote was taken. The Republicans, who constituted the sole minority, voted compactly. The majority could not do otherwise, being committed. In 1834, when Rivero, now President of the Chamber, voted against the still-born Constitution presented that year, and against the monarchy, the Republican strength was only 13. It is now 71, not including the newly-elected deputies, who have not yet taken their seats. There is, however, this essential difference: In 1834, the deputies who opposed the monarchy represented merely their own individual sentiments, not those of their constituencies; in 1909 they express the opinions and the aspirations of all the great and the intelligent centers of population, having been sent to the Constituent Cortes upon the Republican ticket, which carried the day against all the odds a reactionary administration could marshal in opposition to them. Moreover, whereas in the general elections the Republican element stood as 25 to 100, the latest, for the return of deputies to replace double and treble nominations, show it to have risen to 30. Such a development is not without significance, for it proves how rapidly true republicanism is spreading. Of course, the result of the vote takes no one by surprise. It was anticipated from the first day the Chamber assembled—from the hour the result of the general elections was known. But although the form of government is thus far settled, the greater difficulty remains of finding a monarch for the monarchy. Montpensier is more than ever impossible, unless he be forced upon the nation by the bayonet, in which case he will have to try to maintain himself by the Chapepot, and be brought to severe conclusions with the people. He is the only personage who has the remotest chance of becoming King of Spain; but Prim has set his foot down upon him and declares a Bourbon shall not reign again in Spain while he is there, with the army at his back, to prevent it. Under these circumstances the monarchic constitution must become, in everything that relates to the exercise of the King's functions and attributes, a perfect dead letter. It is probable Serrano will be created Regent—a mere equivoque for President. A bill is spoken of to be presented as soon as the remaining clauses of the Constitution have been disposed of, which will specify the powers of the Regent. It may be regarded as pretty certain that the jealousy of the other leaders of the revolutionary movement will hedge the Regency with limitations as to authority, which will render it harmless. Against this solution, however, there stands the Liberal Union, whose opposition has not yet been overcome, and which will not yield until the last moment. So long as there is the remotest chance of bringing in Montpensier, it will keep the Bourbon flag flying. Strange to say, the partisans of the Duke have endeavored to make folks believe he is not a Bourbon because he is a d'Orleans, leaving out of sight that his ancestor was own brother to Louis XIV. Castelar exploded this fallacy on Thursday by giving a brief history of this branch of the race, in the course of which he brought out the fact that the younger branch had always conspired against the elder; Philippe Egalité against Louis XVI; Louis Philippe, his son, against Charles X., and now Montpensier, Louis Philippe's son, against his own sister-in-law. Of course there was no gainsaying a fact so notorious as this one now is that Montpensier provided the money for corrupting the ex-Queen's army and navy, and, therefore, merited his expulsion from Spain when Isabella discovered his maneuvers. It was a very pretty little plot, only it has defeated itself. To hunt out Isabella was the primary purpose of the union between the Progressists, the Moderados, the Unionists, and the Democrats. But while the three former collected for this one purpose, the latter kept in view the programme which has since become somewhat enlarged, that of the Republican party. Señor Ayala, the Colonial Minister, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and Topete is temporarily charged with the office. The pretext is ill health; the real cause, pique. Ayala is a writer of very good comedies and farces; so, at least, I am informed, for I have neither seen nor read any of them. He was the go-between of the conspirators Montpensier and the Unionist General. He received and dispensed the money Montpensier furnished, and was deeper in the revolutionary plot than any one. No one suspected him, because he was always ostensibly engaged in looking after his pecuniary interests in the provincial centers, where his plays were produced. His journals gave him facilities no one else possessed for seeing the individuals whose influence had to be gained, and thus it fell out he was in Cadiz when the September movement broke out. When the moment came for rewarding those who had contributed to its success, what to do for Ayala became a subject of much embarrassment, and he was finally appointed to the Colonies because the post was considered to be least important—a fatal error, likely to cost Spain her Island of Cuba, for had he only at first extended to her and to Porto Rico the rights and privileges acquired by the mother country, it is probable that the insurrection which has cost her so much blood and treasure already would not have broken out. Yesterday Señor Ayala delivered himself of a speech, in the course of which he said, with more truth and bluntness than proved agreeable, that the people of Cadiz were so indifferent to the September movement they would not even leave a bull-light to witness the departure of men bent on an enterprise which was to dethrone a monarch, banish a dynasty, and inaugurate democratic institutions, and that the revolution had not been made by the people, but by and in the interests of certain military and naval men, a few barristers, and a number of newspaper editors; as for the people, the masses, they were not considered. This unexpected revelation from a man so intimately acquainted with the secrets of the conspirators brought down a storm of disapprobation, and Topete and Serrano both rose to explain, and to assert that had the people abstained from taking a part in the revolution it must have failed. They took advantage of the opportunity to rebuke Ayala in a parliamentary way, and thus wanted off from his devoted head the punishment the minority was prepared to inflict. In consequence of the scandal he was accused of bringing upon his party, he placed his resignation in the hands of Serrano. Another of the Ministers, he of the Finance, must go. His retirement has long been a subject of discussion, but the financial position is such that he cannot survive his own blunders and the pecuniary sins of his predecessors in office. We have now the second part of Señor Figuerola's Budget. In a former letter you were put in possession of his Ways and Means, amounting to \$105,000,000 in round numbers, but from which \$10,000,000 had to be deducted for fluctuations, leaving only a net balance of \$95,000,000, and a proportion of this problematical. His budget of Expenditure amounts in round numbers to \$137,000,000, exclusive of a reduction of \$1,000,000 for probable excess charges in some of the departments; a deficit of \$35,000,000. It is true there was a deficit of \$100,000,000 when he assumed office, a legacy bequeathed by the ex-Queen's Government, but the debt which that corrupt association of swindlers with a loose woman left at \$1,300,000,000, has been augmented, no one outside of the Ministry as yet knows how, to \$1,500,000,000, the interest upon which amounts to \$35,000,000. How this enormous deficit between income and revenue is to be covered, is a problem the next Finance Minister will have to solve. One thing is certain, unless a most radical financial reform be at once carried out, Spain will become bankrupt. The Republican budget anticipates a reduction of the national burden to a figure of \$50,000,000, with a \$100,000,000, and there seems little doubt it easily be realized while diminishing tax charges include the \$35,000,000 interest on and due provision is also made for its at the present rate of \$10,000,000 annual realizable property of the State is estimated at \$200,000,000.